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Annuals in the Home Garden

By Lua A. Minns

GARDEN flowers which we call annuals are botanically those raised from seed which flower, fruit, and die naturally the same year. For garden purposes we include in that list a number of perennials, some tender, some hardy, but all of which will give abundant bloom the first year from seed.

There are gardeners who desire only plants which are hardy, which will bloom from year to year and apparently give little trouble. Why use annuals which must have preparation of the soil each year, which have to be started from seed and nursed through their early stages of growth, and which, for all this work spent upon them, yield flowers for such a short time—only one season? But annuals are used very much. Why this popularity?

First, the very shortness of their lives and the rapidity with which they fulfill their part in nature interest and satisfy us. We do not have to wait long—a few weeks or, at most, a few months—after seed-sowing and they are yielding their color and fragrance. When we realize how long it takes to grow some of our finest perennials from seed—from two to seven years or more—and how weak and small many are for one or two seasons, we bless the annuals which grow almost as rapidly as our spring garden-mood desires. For this reason many are admirably suited for childrens' gardens, for gardens at summer homes if seeds can be sown in May, for rented places where the time and expense involved in establishing perennials may be prohibitive. And the beginner in growing any flower had best start with quick-growing annuals and learn their ways first.

Their quickness in growth suggests, or is a part of, being easy to grow. Most have few special requirements—sunshine for almost all, a medium fine soil well prepared, a fair amount of plant food, and freedom from weeds during their early stages of growth. Do any other flowers require less? Some annuals have insect and fungous enemies but so do perennials and many weeds.

They give generous masses of bloom; some are covered with flowers for a short time, as candytuft and dwarf marigold; others bloom more or less from July until hard frosts, sometimes even to early

November, such as sweet alyssum, California poppy, and ageratum. None of our leading hardy perennials can do as well as these last.

Naturally, when seed cannot be sown much before mid-April or early May, we count no spring flowers among the annuals; but, when the showiest perennials are gone in late August and September, annuals make gay the garden, hiding the dying perennials, filling in between them, or attracting our attention away from them.

Many among them are good for cutting—good in form, length of stem, color, and keeping qualities—aster, cosmos, snapdragon, sweet pea, and many more not used by florists have artistic value and are often used in the home.

START in winter with the help of pencil, paper, and a good seed-catalog. As the wind howls and the snow drifts outside, you can shut your eyes and imagine groups and borders of gay flowers. These "February gardens" do not always materialize but there is fun, yes, inspiration, in planning them. To have a good garden one must have a plan, so decide ahead what you want to plant and where, but do not think to try the whole catalog list at once.

You will select a sunny situation, for few annuals thrive in the shade. This may be a narrow bed beside the house if the eaves do not keep off too much rainfall, in front of the porch, along the walk, at the side of the lawn, a whole garden plot arranged in formal beds and walks; or it may be a few rows in the vegetable garden. See that the place is well drained; leave necessarily damp spots for moisture-loving perennials that will really appreciate them. Spread a coat of three or four inches of partly rotted stable-manure on the soil and work it in as you turn over the soil with the spading fork to its full depth. Make generous use of the fork, hoe, and iron rake, leaving the soil loose and fine. If manure is not available, work in a complete fertilizer, such as is used on the vegetable garden, with the hoe after spading. Annuals naturally grow quickly and many cannot endure the stunting and starving that some perennials can, so feed them well.

Many seeds can be sown where the plants are to bloom. Some may be scattered broadcast, as poppies, and lightly raked in. It is usually better to sow in rows, carefully marked at one end with a small wooden label having the name written in lead pencil. To mark with the empty packets on a sharp stick is not satisfactory. Make shallow drills, scatter the seed rather thinly unless one wants to transplant or thin and throw away. Cover fine seeds with about one eighth of an inch of soil, coarse seeds deeper, and press down the loose, slightly moist, but never wet, soil.

Better, and almost necessary, if one has quite an area to plant, is to have a seed bed at one side of the garden or near the house. This should be in a place protected from cold winds. The soil can be better than that of the whole garden, and it will be easier to protect the seedlings while very small. Here the rows are quite close for all plants will later be transplanted to their blooming quarters. And while they are growing here the larger areas can be easily worked and kept free from weeds, or they may be occupied by spring blooming bulbs and other plants. And better yet, for long-season annuals or where it is desired to have them earlier than normal, is a cold frame in the same situation as the seed bed—a wooden frame covered with a glass sash which should slope gently towards the south. This will conserve heat from the sun and protect from cold, wind, and excessive rain. This can be a temporary structure, very easily made from old or rough lumber and old window sash, while nicely finished ones can be purchased from most firms handling greenhouse material.

TRANSPLANTING need not be the risky operation many people find it if the ground to receive them is well prepared, the plants healthy and stocky, and well watered an hour or two before lifting from the seed rows. It may be done at any time of day though evening is best. If the soil is dry—and it is better for the work if it is not wet—dig the hole, fill with water and let it sink away before putting in the plant. Press the soil firmly but leave it loose and dry on top. Yes, to transplant is more work than just scattering the seed

and trusting nature for the rest; but one can better select the plants, set and space as desired, and kill a million weeds before the plants go in. And all flower-growing is some work. Do not let any one persuade you that it is not. It is the joy of seeing the plants grow and harvesting the flowers that more than compensates or satisfies for the work.

What shall be grown will depend on one's situation, tastes, and purposes. Perhaps color preferences come first. Some people have very decided likes and dislikes. Some exclaim enthusiastically over a planting of velvety purple petunias; the next does not like any purple flower no matter what its form or fragrance. In the matter of color all ought to be suited for the whole range is included among annuals, often many colors within a species, as among the snapdragons and zinnias—white, pink, red of several tones, yellow, orange—all are found in each.

Height and manner of growth may next be considered if it is not first. The situation will govern largely. Use low, matlike, or bushy plants for edgings or carpeting; medium height (one to two feet) for back of the edging, to interplant among the perennials, for solid masses of color; and the tall annuals, fewer in number, use as backgrounds for the lower flowers, for screens and hedges. There are also a number of good annual vines for covering pillars, trellises, verandas, fences and for porch and window boxes.

Many annuals used as already suggested will also furnish cut flowers for the home, church, and schoolroom; but for real satisfaction grow them on purpose for cutting, in rows as vegetables, where they are easy to cultivate and where the best can be cut with long stems without spoiling the decorative effect, as when they are grown in the border. Here, grow flowers abundantly and cut generously.

A LIST of annuals, arranged as to color and height, includes the following, though many more might be added. In this list *f* is an abbreviation for fragrance and *ls* for long season of bloom.

WHITE

Low—candytuft, sweet alyssum *f ls*.

Medium—annual phlox *ls*, bachelor's button, China aster, common gypsophila, stock *ls*.

Tall—annual larkspur, cosmos, flowering tobacco—common *f*, flowering tobacco—tall, snapdragon *ls*, sweet scabious *f*.

YELLOW AND ORANGE

Low—California poppy *ls*, cape marigold, common sanvitalia *ls*, marigold—dwarf, marigold—French *ls*, mignonette *f ls*, dwarf nasturtium *ls*.

Medium—annual blanketflower *ls*, golden wave, pot marigold (*calendula*) *ls*, pinewood's coneflower, zinnia *ls*.

Tall—African marigold, annual sunflower, calliopsis, painted tongue, snapdragon *ls*, strawflower *ls*.

BLUE AND VIOLET

Low—blue lace-flower, blue sage (*Salvia patens*), common verbenas *f ls*, dwarf lobelia, floss-flower (*Ageratum*) *ls*, love-in-a-mist, pansy *f*, petunia *f ls*, purple candytuft, tuber verbenas.

Medium—amethyst, bachelor's buttons, cape forget-me-not, China aster, Chinese larkspur.

Tall—annual larkspur, annual lupine, mealycup sage (*Salvia farinacea*) *ls*.

ROSE AND RED

Low—annual carnation *ls*, annual phlox *f*, China pink *ls*, cockscomb *ls*, common verbenas *f ls*, globe amaranth *ls*, petunia *f ls*, rose moss *ls*, satin-flower (*Godetia*), stock *f ls*.

Medium—China aster, Chinese woolflower *ls*, clarkia, Lady Mallow, scarlet sage, Texas sage *ls*, shirley poppy, zinnia *ls*.

Tall—annual larkspur, cosmos, giant spider-plant *ls*, painted tongue, opium poppy, snapdragon *ls*, sweet scabious *f ls*, strawflower *ls*.

VINES

Balloon vine (*Cardiospermum*), black-eyed susan (*Thunbergia*), canary-bird vine (*Tropaeolum*), cardinal climber (*Quamoclit*), cup-and-saucer vine (*Cobaea*), hyacinth bean *ls*, morning glory *ls*, nasturtium *ls*, scarlet runner bean, sweet pea *f*, wild cucumber.

SOME of these, as the snapdragon and zinnia, with their wide range of color and varying heights, might be included under almost every group but need not be repeated so often. Tall annuals ought also include some used for their foliage effects, not their flowers. Among them are castor bean, variegated corn, and summer fir (*Artemisia sacrorum* var. *viridis*). The latter is too little known. It is a rather rank grower, reaching from four to six feet or more, with very fine-cut, dark green foliage and small yellowish-green flowers. It is a fine background plant and the sprays of foliage arrange well with cut flowers. It also has a strong but not unpleasant odor.

A few plants in the list may not be well known but are quite worth while. Sanvitalia has small sunflower-like blooms and a long season. Tuber verbenas comes rather late, from late August until hard frosts, and is a pleasing purple.

With many annuals the season can be considerably lengthened by removing seed-pods as soon as formed. We are always told to do that with sweet peas and pansies but too often forget that it helps with all. But others, indicated in the list, naturally bloom a long time and are the dependables for mass effect. They either set little good seed or are of extreme vigor and do not really complete their growth before frost.

Among the few annuals which will grow in partial shade may be found annual lupine, China aster, butterfly-flower (*Schizanthus*), dwarf lobelia, monkey-flower (*Mimulus*), pansy, snapdragon, sweet alyssum, Zanzibar balsam (*Impatiens sultani* and *Holstii*).

Many books giving a general list of garden flowers tell us something about annuals and a few books are written especially about them. But good seed catalogs, most of which can be had for the asking, will give sufficient suggestions and directions for any beginner. Bulletin no. 809 of the United States Department of Agriculture by L. C. Corbett and F. L. Mulford on *Annual Flowering Plants* may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for 15 cents and will give much help on all phases of this subject.

The Hills of Chemung

The hills of Chemung
Are generous hills,
Heaped high and rounded,
Green and full;

And concave valleys
Lie between;
The highways climb
With gentle pull:

The houses know
The land is good,
They stand self-conscious
Each in place;

There is a quiet
In these hills,
And things
Move at a slackier pace.

G. R. VAN ALLEN

The Use of Flowers in the Home

By Richard B. Farnham

FLOWERS at home! We like to repeat that phrase and ponder that the perfect home must be a setting congenial to flowers. Nature at its best is hard to beat. We, ourselves, are one of nature's products (though certainly not always the best). Hence the perfect atmosphere for flowers and for us should tally closely unless the education of our taste has been abortive. In case it has, ours may be a passion for walls, heavy with knickknacks and pictures, red plush, gloomy unaired interiors, stiff formal surroundings, fearful shiny floors, and chaste unsoiled objects threatening lest you attempt to use them. The only object more lonely than a real human being in such surroundings is a lovely flower, transplanted therein and waiting for a merciful death, successful the while in subduing some of the surrounding ugliness. Thus it is that most homes are better with flowers than without them. We will hope that yours supplies a happy atmosphere, for otherwise all our art is hindered.

Therefore, set yourself to provide each flower with a surrounding which will allow it to exert its full glory. Think! Have you a red rose in the house? Give it a full strong light and place it with light background which, by contrast, brings out at once its rich, strong color as well as any delicacy of tint, instead of increasing its shade. Do likewise with any rich or dark colored flower. At the same time you may add white with another flower smaller in size than the rose, suggesting lightness and airiness. White reflects all colors and will aid in the bringing out the maximum effect of any color needing aid.

THERE are two other thoughts about color which you will do well to remember if you want to help a flower to the height of its glory, freeing its whole latent color power. Complementary colors accentuate each the value of the other in correct proportion by contrast. Red is complementary to blue. Orange is complementary to blue-violet. Yellow is complementary to violet. Yellow-green is complementary to purple. Green is complementary to crimson. Blue-green is complementary to scarlet.

Secondly, a colored light kills or neutralizes color in a reflecting object which is complementary to its own color. Most of our artificial illumination is yellow in tint, hence more or less neutralizing violet color in flowers, as well as throwing a yellow cast upon all other colors. Thus you perceive the value of the homely marigold in its strong yellow and orange which shines more cheerfully in the evening than in daytime.

The home atmosphere is quiet and restful, or should be, so don't overdo the

matter of contrast. Neither make the mistake of too complicated a color mixture which, instead of resting the eye with its quiet beauty, bewilders it, suggesting nothing more than an attempt at camouflage.

You will find that color is not the only virtue of the flower in your home. The beauty of line is a more subtle and satisfying quality on the whole. The curve of stem, the flex of the petal, and outline of leaf each are normally perfect examples of what Ruskin would call the immortal curve, that is, a curve suggesting in its progression the rapid attainment of infinity, far more beautiful either than the straight line or the spiritless, untriguing circle. It is to be obtained with flowers in two ways. First in the freedom of each flower and secondly in the outline of the bouquet or of color groups within the bouquet. Use your flowers as the crest of an ocean wave breaking against some background in a tower of beautiful foam, its body-outline swooping down and outward to a perfect melting into its surroundings. You may well remark the beauty of this sort of curve in displaying your flowers at home. It is one more step in freeing the full latent beauty of each flower to grace your fireside. Let us hope there are none of you who understand this last as other than a figure of speech. People have been known to place a vase of flowers upon a radiator intentionally, knowing they were grown in a "hot house." (You have heard it said that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing.)

WE HAVE been generalizing considerably to this point. It occurs to us that you are probably at ease physically as you read this, perhaps approaching sleep, in the living-room. It probably contains a piano. Disturb yourself to finger its keys a bit, striking a few soft chords. You will find that at least three notes are needed for any really satisfying harmony. And so it is, also, in beautifying a room with flowers. When sufficient flowers are at hand, use three units if you would infuse the whole room with their presence. Here again the simpler "chord", so-called, is in better taste. Three are usually sufficient if you find and use the levels and heights in the room as the eye of the occupant finds them. Think first of a unit (bouquet or single flower) quickly greeting the eye on entering the room, a second to occupy the most looked-upon locus, and the third placed in relation to the other two so as to bring a sense of balance and continuity to the room. One of the three should be resting on a higher level than the others to

avoid monotony and add to the pleasure of one's eyes when standing.

Points of finesse abound. For instance, upon a small, delicate card-stand of mahogany place an Aaron Ward or Madame Dreux rose and a sprig of baby's breath. Result—perfect sympathy of color, line and texture. Then there is your Morris chair beside a reading table and smoking stand. "Pansies for thought," the intelligent pansy or a flower of less refinement might be used, or one not to be shocked by the presence of a newspaper. Perhaps an obconica primrose plant, unconquered by any environment, would do here.

The mantelpiece never seems a logical place for flowers, nor the radiator, even in summertime. But what lovely things are flowers on a stand or small table just one side of a window benefiting by the window's light but still with a lesser background. By the way, never place a bouquet directly in front of a window. Against the brilliant background of sky and light, flowers become mere silhouettes lasting less well because of the sun's rays.

Even as your first thought of decoration for the living-room is its aspect to one entering, so is the view to one entering your outer door vital. We used to have "Welcome" on our door mat, but we now depend upon the flowers in the hallway to express it. They may also lend other impressions. In warm weather use flowers of a cool color (blue or violet or white), in winter warm hues such as red, orange, or yellow.

MOST Americans sit themselves down to eat three times a day. On beginning a meal the important presence is food. But as time wears on the appetite passes and a certain drowsy heaviness settles upon one. Here is the time one needs the ethereal and inspiring element of a graceful flower arrangement. Of course the most vital factor is that it should be free, graceful, and light in effect, rather than heavy and solid, to most delightfully impress over-fed people.

In flowers for the table, colors of the season are all-important. For a fitting companion to a harvest of corn, pumpkin, and squash a delicate spring-like pink is quite out of place. You should rather be warmed by the rich and golden yellows, browns, or even reds of the fall. Though the harvest in flowers comes throughout the year, the fruit of field and garden has many a companion flowers to grace its usefulness. Often as not the companionship is very close.

Learn to care for flowers if you can. They will frequently be an aid and inspiration in your life and work.

Praising and Raising Rhododendrons

By Clement Gray Bowers

PLANT breeding routine has led me to what I think is a most remarkable group of plants. This is the genus *Rhododendron*, which in its broad sense includes both the true rhododendrons and the azaleas. These plants are remarkable because they will grow in the shade where other plants fail. They are remarkable because they demand an acid soil solution. They are remarkable because many are evergreen with broad, leathery leaves which perform curious thermotropic movements during cold weather. They are remarkable because they will thrive in the tiny gardens and apartment-house courtyards of downtown New York and other cities, under the permanent shadow of skyscrapers and bathed in city smoke. They are remarkable also for their beauty! They are remarkable because their blooming season is a long one, extending from April until August, if a careful selection of early, mid-season, and late species and varieties is made.

Wherever you see rhododendrons and azaleas they are easily recognizable as distinguished and aristocratic members of our flora. Even when growing wild they bear something of this air. It is not surprising, therefore, that man took them into his gardens years ago and cultivated them, raising many hybrids of amazing beauty as plant breeders and friendly bees cross-pollinated the different sorts from time to time.

When in bloom there are no more gorgeous plants than these. Their colors are rich and choice, but bold; their character is sturdy and masculine; their foliage is dark and lustrous. A group of rhododendrons or azaleas touched by a beam of sunlight under the somber canopy of a grove of old trees suggests glittering jewels. If you have visited the Magnolia Gardens near Charleston, South Carolina, in early spring you will know what I mean. Or if you have seen the collections of hybrid rhododendrons in some of our eastern parks and estates you may also appreciate my statement.

We in America have scarcely made a beginning. The breeding of these beautiful plants in the past has been carried on almost entirely in England and continental Europe where the climate is much milder than ours. Hence, the choicest garden forms so produced are frequently unadapted to American conditions and will succeed here only in favored localities. Pioneer efforts are now being made to produce some new typically American strains, and this breeding work is being augmented by cytological, genetical, and physiological studies. Rhododendrons hybridize readily and there are about eight hundred species,

besides numerous varieties, comparatively few of which have been utilized as yet by plant breeders, several hundred having been only recently discovered.

AN OLD idea of some people that rhododendrons and azaleas are difficult to grow and can be handled only by expert gardeners arose perhaps because of ignorance regarding the special requirements of this group of plants and because some varieties are inherently tender. Actually, the hardy species and varieties are very simple to care for if the following circumstances are kept in mind.

First, rhododendrons and azaleas, like all other ericaceous plants, demand an acid soil. The hydrogen-ion concentration should be between pH 4.5 and pH 6.0. They cannot endure alkalinity.

Second, shelter from sweeping winds is essential.

Third, semi-shade is needed unless irrigation is provided. Avoid warm southern exposures. An open grove of oaks or pines is excellent, but never plant rhododendrons beneath maples or elms.

Fourth, the soil must be light but retentive of moisture. Leaf-mold and peat furnish the most congenial environment for the thin, thread-like roots of these plants. Rhododendrons can not endure drought and need moisture near at hand, although they do not choose to stand in water. They like fogs, but not bogs.

In 1926 some of my hybrid seeds were planted in a soil which apparently consisted in large part of commercial "humus," muck, or some other similar medium with

dire results which I noted when the seedlings were six or eight weeks old. The trouble manifested itself in lack of root development, whereas seedlings I had planted in my peat mixture had immense roots in proportion to their tops.

The difficulty was perhaps a physical one. When I examined the unsuccessful mixture used I found it to be soggy, heavy, compact, and "dead". It lacked fibrous material, had no air spaces, had poor drainage ability; and I credit it with causing the death of most of the seedlings either through damping off or direct inhibitory effects. There are many mucks and some may be desirable—I am not acquainted with them well enough to decide—but unless they are distinctly fibrous and have an acid reaction I should steer clear of them. We can take a hint from nature and note that no rhododendrons appear to grow on muck soils, although nearly all of them grow on leaf-mold. This material is light and airy, but has a high moisture-retaining capacity. However, a few direct experiments on muck soil might teach us something.

THERE is evidence that rhododendrons can profitably utilize more nitrogen than is ordinarily found in leaf-mold and peat. Cow manure may be used on ericaceous plants if soil acidity is maintained, but no manure should directly touch the roots. A useful mulch is made by adding three pounds of ammonium sulphate to a ton of oak leaves and allowing them partially to decompose. Dr. F. V. Coville of the United States Department of Agriculture prescribes a fertilizer to be



GOOD RHODODENDRON CONDITIONS IN PARTIAL SHADE OF HEMLOCK
"Clem" Bowers '23 is examining an azalea in the Arnold Arboretum while Mrs. Bowers looks on and Henry Hicks '92 snaps the camera.

applied at the rate of one-fourth to one-half pound per square yard, containing ten pounds of cottonseed meal, four pounds of acid phosphate, and two pounds of potassium sulphate.

Neutral or alkaline soils may be made acid safely by top-dressing with aluminum sulphate, one-half pound per square yard outdoors, or mixing one part with 200 parts of greenhouse soil.

IF YOU are an amateur with no greenhouse, buy your plants. But for the benefit of others, I shall set down a few practical directions for raising the hardy species from seed. Other methods may be equally successful, as this is only one of several recipes in current use. Hybrids are commonly grafted because their seedlings do not breed true. If hybrid seeds are used, however, the seed-plant should be hand-pollinated when in bloom, crossing with some other desirable variety as many clonal varieties are self-sterile. Remove the seed-capsules before they open, crush them lightly under a rolling-pin, and sift out the seeds through a fine screen.

The seeds are sown in January in pots, pans, or "flats." If pots are used, they are first filled one-third full of broken potsherds for drainage. Equal parts of leaf-mold, granulated peat, and sand are mixed together and used, or plain "woods soil" composed mainly of leaf-mold may be employed. Fill the pot, level it off, press down the soil firmly, and water it thoroughly before sowing any seed. Then scatter the seed lightly over the moist surface of the soil. After this, sprinkle a light covering of pulverized sphagnum-moss over the seeds. If pots are used, plunge them in flats of peat to prevent excessive drying and to

maintain a uniform moisture content. If the peat is kept moist, it is seldom necessary to water the seed-pots overhead.

The seed-pots or flats may be placed in a low-roofed greenhouse at 60 degrees Fahrenheit, or they may be put into a case similar to a grafting case and maintained at a temperature of 70 degrees Fahrenheit. The seeds germinate in 18 days, after which the sphagnum should be removed



HAND-POLLINATING THE FLOWERS
Rhododendron carolinianum, snapped at the New York Botanical Gardens, is one of our best hardy American species.

gradually. Prevent them from drying, keep them out of draughts, do not over-heat them, and shade the house from the spring sunshine.

As soon as the first true leaves form, which will be in April, prick off the seedlings into flats, using the same soil formula as before and spacing about two inches apart. During the warm weather the greenhouse should be shaded heavily and the air kept as cool and moist as possible. Muslin curtains beneath the sash furnish desirable shade, while lath shades may be placed over the roof. About August 15 the shade should be removed gradually and the flats set outdoors into open frames. The seedlings will now thicken up and become hardened off, and this process may be aided by withholding water to some extent. As cool weather approaches, cover the frames with sash, removing it or ventilating freely during warm days. Azaleas should be brought back to the greenhouse for the winter, but hardy rhododendrons may be left in the frames, covering the sash with a heavy mat or with six inches of hay during the winter. The frames may be ventilated once a week on mild days.

Remove the hay or mats in spring and open the sash gradually as the weather becomes warm. In May transplant the seedlings to nursery beds, using a soil composed of leaf-mold, peat, and rich, light garden loam. Space the plants eight inches apart. Shade during the summer and mulch or irrigate. In October apply a heavy mulch of oak leaves to the plants, and when cold weather comes cover the beds with about six inches of hay on top of the leaves. This should remain all through the cold winter weather.

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Boys' and Girls' 4-H Clubs

Home Yard Improvement

A NEW project is about to be launched in the 4-H club program. The name of it is the 4-H Home Yard Improvement Project. This project is designed to aid young folks in the selection, planting, and care of flowers, perennials, shrubs, and ornamental trees in their home yards. The aim is not only beautification of the homestead by wise planting of ornamental plants, but to cultivate in the rural boy and girl an appreciation of beautiful surroundings and a desire to make permanent improvements in their own home yards.

A somewhat similar project was started by the county club agent in Nassau County in 1927, called the Home Beautiful Project. This project was designed to meet the needs of the many people from New York and Brooklyn who have made homes in Nassau County. If they have financial means, a nurseryman is usually engaged to plant the grounds and replace

shrubs that die. The homes of the people who cannot afford to do this are planted gradually with whatever the owner's taste and ideas suggest. It was to give these people instruction regarding what to plant and when, where, and how to plant it, that the Home Beautiful Project was inaugurated. Lectures illustrated by lantern slides were given in the schools and before other groups on the planting and arrangement of flowers and shrubs around the home and on how to make and keep a lawn. Local nurserymen, garden clubs, and community clubs co-operated with the giving of suggestions and other assistance.

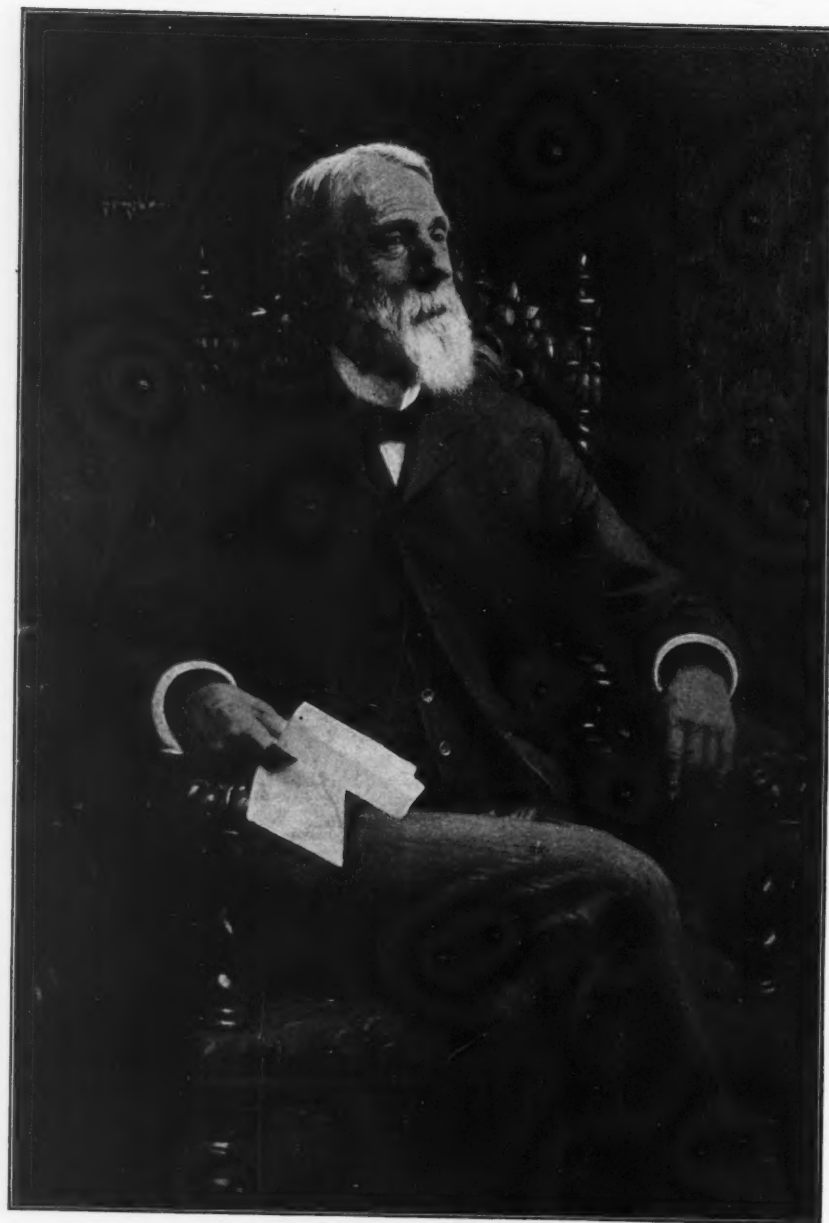
Fifty-five boys and girls were enrolled in this project, involving the planting of annual flowers, perennials, and shrubs in their own yards.

The new project in home yard improvement has been arranged by the depart-

ment of ornamental horticulture at Cornell to cover a period of three or four years.

In general the beginner will start with the growing of some annuals and will learn to make a compost-heap. As progress is made in the project work, he will learn to grow perennials and will start shrubs from seeds or cuttings. Later he will make a plan of the home grounds and do whatever landscaping, rearranging, and planting are necessary to effect a permanent improvement. The boy or girl whose home yard is limited and who, therefore, cannot plant many shrubs or ornamental trees may choose work in the construction and management of porch and window boxes and the growing of potted plants.

It is hoped that this new project will meet an apparent need for an inexpensive means of making many farm and village home yards more attractive and incidentally give rural boys and girls an appreciative attitude toward the beauty resplendent in nature.



J. H. Roberts

A Tribute to Isaac Phillips Roberts

IN THE death of Professor Roberts there passes one of the very few left who were connected with the early life and development of Cornell. For while Professor Roberts was not a part of the original faculty (the last of whom, Professor T. F. Crane, died a few months ago) his connection with Cornell came so early, 1873, that he saw and took part in its growth almost from the start.

Professor Roberts was a man of strong common sense. I know that this is trite, but I know of no other term to express the faculty of seeing the common things of every-day life in their proper relations. He had little use for visionary schemes if it meant that common, everyday duties and development must be neglected. It must be said, however, that he had no lack of vision or imagination, for his development of the College of Agriculture on broad lines could not have been brought about if these two qualities had been lacking.

HE WAS eminently practical. His early life on the farm and as a pioneer on the prairies of Indiana and Iowa taught him the great lesson that the ultimate end of all effort is practical use. While his mind was turned toward the practical, his hand was also trained in skill. His early life as a carpenter undoubtedly aided very materially, but he was one of those who had the supposedly Yankee trait of a close correlation between brain and hand and he readily attained skill in almost anything to which it became necessary for him to turn his attention. This was one of the faculties that made his teaching effective even though it brought down merited scorn upon some of us who were not similarly gifted.

Professor Roberts had a strong realization of the value and importance of education. Lacking educational facilities in his early life he was forced to supply their want by self-education, in which he was eminently successful, but this did not, as is too often the case, breed in him a contempt or disregard of the advantages of scholastic training. I know of no man quicker to recognize the attainments of those whose advantages had been greater than his own, nor any who have done more than he to give the results of the scientific training of others a practical application in the various arts of agriculture. Thus it came about that in formulating courses of instruction, while practice was never lost sight of, the exact scientific attainment of facts and laws was kept well in the foreground.

WHEN Professor Roberts came to Cornell in 1873 there was no separate College of Agriculture. Instruction in agriculture and related subjects was given simply as a department in the University. As the University developed, agriculture

was erected into a separate college and in 1894 Professor Roberts was made the first dean and director. He had already been director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, organized under the National Hatch Act in 1888, and he remained in both of these positions until his retirement in 1903.

During this whole period there were never more than 150 students, including those in the short course, in attendance in any given year and most of the time the number was very much smaller. This meant that classes were small, and that the students came into close contact and acquaintanceship with the professors and it is undoubtedly here that the influence of Professor Roberts was most particularly felt and has undoubtedly been most enduring.

Students in his classes during this time were in no way extraordinary. They were young men and boys largely from the farms, some good, none altogether bad, many, alas, more or less indifferent. It has been my fortune to have known a very large number of these students and to have watched their subsequent careers. I am quite sure that were I to call their names at this time, they would, almost to a man, agree that the personality of Professor Roberts had been a potent factor for good in their lives and work. He succeeded in a very marked degree in showing to the student that he was vitally interested in him, in his work, and his success; and this interest was shown many years after college associations had ceased.

PROFESSOR Roberts took a strong interest in civic affairs. He was a good business man. He was thrifty. He was economical, and he was law abiding. He stood always for what was highest in the life of the community. He attended and regularly supported the church. He stood for law and order and for temperance. He was never elected to public office but he was a leader in any project that looked for the betterment of the community, the town, or the state, and was ready to support all such things liberally with time and money. Last of all, he was loyal,—loyal to his former students, loyal to his colleagues, and particularly loyal to his family in which he was peculiarly fortunate.

There are few now at Cornell who have come in actual contact with Professor Roberts, for it is 25 years since he retired and moved away from Ithaca, but I am sure that there are many who will rejoice with those of us who knew him that his kindly face (which is such an excellent likeness) will continue to look down on us from the corridor of Roberts Hall and that his influence will continue to impress itself upon the College which he loved so well.

H. H. WING

Farmer, Teacher, Philosopher, and Friend

MANY years ago I dedicated a book to Isaac Phillips Roberts, "farmer, teacher, philosopher, and friend". These were the words that then best described to me the man whom I knew as Professor Roberts. They are also the names I love to use still. They are words of human interest denoting his many attributes and the warmth of his attachments. Forty years I knew him, often in official relationships and often in close personal associations, and always with the attitude of a younger man towards an elder whose counsel and friendship were sought and prized.

For these were attributes of Professor Roberts,—a kind heart, a genial measure of men and life, an attitude of wise and sympathetic counsel, a studious intention that desired to know the plain truth about everything, a desire to provide the means for every man to do his best, no envy of those who may have gone farther than he. I used to think that he knew every bare spot in the pasture and what it meant, every fertile patch of grass and why it came there, every fence out of line, every animal on the farm and its attributes.

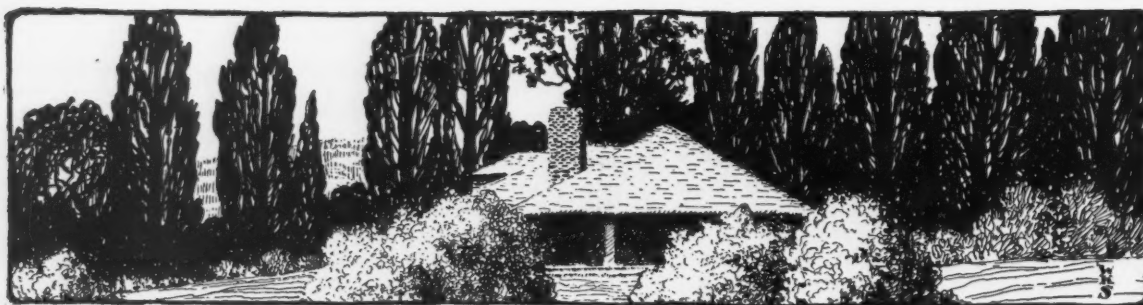
He saw things in their relationships, with a discriminating humor. He developed a sound philosophy of life, successfully contributed it to a great university, and made it count with

colleagues and students. It ran through all his teaching. It was in his lectures to the public. It was in his *Fertility of the Land* and made that book an outstanding piece of writing. He was a wise director. Tenaciously through all those difficult years he held the College of Agriculture straight in its direction to effect a betterment of farming conditions. His contribution to agricultural education and to a better country life was fundamental.

AT THE last Farm and Home Week I gave a reading in Roberts Hall and I closed the exercise with extracts from his delightful *Autobiography of a Farm Boy*. In its closing pages he asks his friends to come to see him in California whither he had gone for the remaining years. But, he says, "Come quickly before I get old and dull", and then leaves us this reverie:

"From Earth's wide circling bounds,
From ocean's farthest shore,
Come memories ever sweet
Of friends I've met of yore.
Life still flows smoothly on,
The days all pleasant run,
As through the Golden Gate
I watch the Westering Sun."

L. H. BAILEY



Through Our Wide Windows

ISAAC Phillips Roberts is dead. His monument for the ages is already built and grows with the passing of the years. Thirty years he labored at Cornell for a better country life through agricultural education in the days when the farmer himself opposed book learning, "when work was difficult and rewards were slow." But he strove on, laying firm foundations and rearing the broad outlines of agricultural teaching and research not only for Cornell, but for this whole, wide land.

Summer Work

MANY students in the Ag College are looking for summer work on farms at this time and many of them are experiencing considerable difficulty in finding jobs that are of practical value and at the same time interesting and remunerative. One solution to the problem is the operation of potato spray-rings in various parts of the State, especially Monroe County. The popularity of these rings is increasing year by year and farmer members are having trouble in securing competent ag students to act as operators.

The work demands men with some understanding of potato diseases and insect pests and ability to handle a team on a traction spray-rig. The operator moves from member to member of a ring, boarding at the farm where he is spraying. Wages for the first season are usually \$75 a month with maintenance. Students interested in this work will do well to consult Jay Coryell at the county agent office in Roberts Hall within the next few weeks.

Cheap Potatoes

A WARNING to late-potato growers in the East is sounded by the State Department of Agriculture and Markets as the result of "intention to plant" returns from New York and neighboring growers this spring. Late potatoes is one of the few crops that has maintained a high price since 1921, when the period of heavy deflation set in. During the last three years potato price averages have been higher, probably, than prices for most other cash crops with the result that potato growers have increased their acreages year by year. The circumstance that prevented disaster in 1927 was unfavorable weather, so that total production was actually under that of the preceding year. Over-production of cabbage, on the other hand, was not greatly affected by weather conditions, with the result that heavy surpluses worked to the detriment of nearly all growers of late cabbage.

Intention-returns this spring indicate that farmers are planning to increase their potato acreage about ten per cent over last year, not only in this State, but throughout late-potato-growing districts of the East. It seems more than likely, therefore, that

the markets may be burdened with carloads of cheap potatoes in six months, especially if growing weather is favorable. Many a thoughtful farmer will if possible probably plant a few acres less of potatoes than he had planned. Who knows but that he may put that land into cabbage, which was a dead loss last year and will probably be grown sparingly for some time to come.

Incoming Staff

W. P. BULLOCK '29 was elected editor-in-chief of THE COUNTRYMAN for the academic year 1928-29 at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors and the Countryman Association at Ithaca during Farm and Home Week. The other officers of the incoming staff are Miss Jean Warren '29, managing editor; Miss K. C. Seager '29, Domecon Doings editor; W. E. Fleischer '29, Cornell Foresters editor; Richard Churchill '30, Campus Countryman editor; J. M. Stiles '29, business manager; M. J. Kelly '29, circulation manager.

The newly elected staff begins the work of editing and publishing with the current issue and takes on additional responsibility with the two concluding issues of the volume in order that its members may learn the duties under guidance of their more experienced predecessors. The present staff, however, continues in control for the remainder of the volume.

Rural Economy

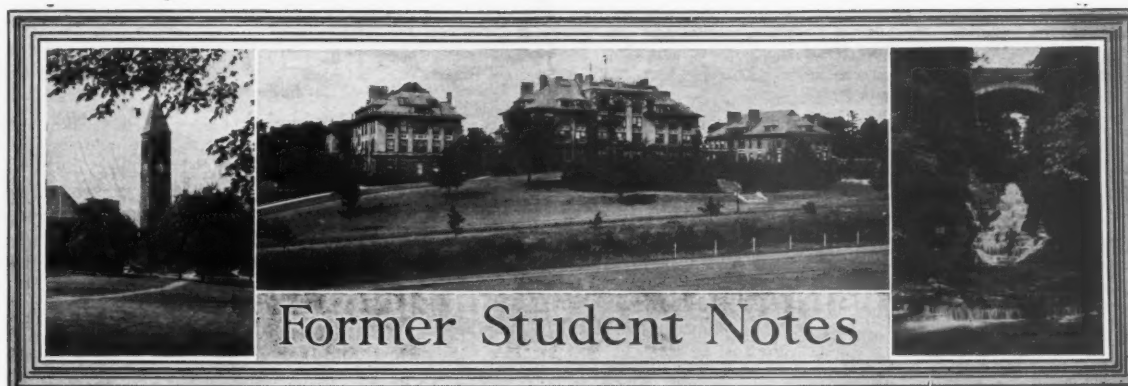
Farm Relief, by James E. Boyle. Doubleday, Doran & Company, Incorporated, Garden City, New York. \$1.

This little volume by a professor of rural economy at Cornell is an invaluable handbook for every man and woman who has an opinion on what the trouble is with agriculture and what should be done about it. The McNary-Haugen Bill receives primary consideration and careful analysis and the verdict is, "thumbs down." Incidentally, the reader forms a rather succinct idea of what Professor Boyle thinks about farm relief.

Farm Income and Farm Life, edited by Dwight Sanderson. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago. \$3.

The relation of social and economic factors in the improvement of rural life is the subject of numerous essays here compiled by a joint committee for the American Country Life Association and the American Farm Economics Association and edited by a professor of rural social organization at Cornell. Among the contributors one notes such outstanding men as W. M. Jardine, L. H. Bailey, K. L. Butterfield, E. R. Eastman, Eugene Davenport, and many others. The subjects range from the farmer's standard of living to the effect of social welfare on economic efficiency and rural progress. The number of writers and variety of points of view make the book not only valuable background material for rural social and extension workers, but interesting reading as well.

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN wishes to do four things: publish interesting alumni notes, furnish campus news, present the latest agricultural information, and stimulate boys and girls to seek the aid of their State Colleges in order that they may lead fuller and finer lives.



Our Florists and Horticulturists Hard at Work

THESE notes are about former Cornellians who are doing either floriculture or horticulture work. There are "representatives in all the leading cities." We would suggest that you see who lives in your city and "Say it with flowers" from a Cornell shop.

'77

F. M. Pennock is living at Box 1179, San Juan, Porto Rico. He is president of the North-South Nursery Company. This company exports *Dracaena canes* (cuttings), tropical bulbs, *Sanservieria Lauranti* plants, etc. to the United States. They sell roses, palms, croton, etc. to the insular trade. He married a girl who graduated from Vassar in 1897. They have four children: Ruth Pennock Marchall, who has two children, Jane H. and Robert; Charles Pennock, who has one child, Charles; William Pennock, a Cornell freshman; and, Catherine Pennock.

During the latter years of his course in Cornell, Pennock ran a market garden on the old "Giles Place," a farm of seventeen acres, adjoining Cascadilla gorge on the south of which only the residence, Cascadilla Cottage, remains intact.

His early business life was in the manufacture of improved road machines in the establishment in combination with his father and two brothers, of the American Road Machine Company, of Kennett Square, Pennsylvania. He remained in this work for twelve years after graduation, during which time he travelled, as General Agent, in twenty-seven states and Canada.

Upon his trips he took pains to visit city parks, nurseries, and floral establishments,

never losing an opportunity to enlarge his acquaintance with horticulture. It was the ornamental side which particularly attracted him.

In 1896, he went to Jamaica, British West Indies, where he worked on the properties of Captain L. D. Baker, the founder of the banana industry in America. Here Mr. Pennock perceived the future possibilities of the West India Islands as a



THE NEW GREENHOUSES, VIEWED FROM THE EAST

These houses were completed two years ago and are now in constant use for work in floriculture and vegetable gardening. They are situated on the knoll to the northeast of the Dairy Building.

field for the cultivation not only of tropical fruits, but also of the bulbs, seeds and cuttings of rare exotic plants, for supplying the horticultural importers who supply the florists of the United States. In Jamaica, Mr. Pennock had a wide experience in the cultivation of various tropical crops. Over three years passed, during which time the Spanish-American war occurred and Porto Rico became an American land, enjoying free trade with the United States, before the opportunity arrived for him to realize his dream of engaging in horticultural work in the tropics. Mr. Pennock has been a resident and active worker in this field in Porto Rico since November, 1899.

He was active in the organization of the Porto Rico Fruit Exchange and for two years President of the Porto Rico Horticultural Society.

Mr. Pennock was Principal of the Agricultural School of the University of Porto Rico from 1904 to 1907 when he engaged in the fruit business as President of the Porto Rico Pineapple Company.

The growing of ornamental nursery plants requiring strictly tropical condition which was begun by Mr. Pennock while he was teaching, was followed up while his company was raising principally pineapples and was made the sole business of the company in 1919.

'92

Furman Lloyd Mulford was farming after leaving Cornell until 1900; then he worked with a landscape designing firm until 1903 when he became park superintendent. In 1911 he took the position of horticulturist in the United States Department of Agriculture, which he now holds. He is married and is living at 2400 Tunlaw Road, N. W. Washington, D. C.

'96

M. G. Kains is a horticultural consultant, writer, lecturer, broadcaster of horticultural subjects. His address is Suffern, New York. He is married and has two children, Maurice Eugene and Louis Stanley. His name's in *Who's Who* if you want to find out everything that he has done. He is writing for rural and general magazines, editing *Your Home* (magazine) 1926-7; broadcasting over station WOR during February as an experiment. This experiment may be continued in other months. It is not yet decided, but he tells us to watch the announcements.

'97

W. Arthur Saltford is a retail florist in Poughkeepsie, New York. He is secretary-

treasurer of The Saltford Flower Shop which employs twenty people. His address is 286 Main Street. He is a member of the Cornell Club of Dutchess County, and the Amrita Club of Poughkeepsie. He is director of the Florists Telegraph Delivery Association and chairman of its education committee; a life member of the Society of American Florists; a charter member of the Rotary Club of Poughkeepsie; and, a member of the farm bureau of Dutchess County. He has three children. Jean Elizabeth '30 is following her father's example as a Cornellian in floriculture. Herbert W. is a junior at Poughkeepsie High School. Belle B. is a senior at Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana.

'02

Horace George Williams is living at Silver Lane, Connecticut. He is married and has one child, H. Beaumont Williams. After graduation he started at once in the florist business. He is now specializing in quality carnations and winter pansies. He grows thousands of early vegetable plants for market gardens besides conducting a small market garden of his own. All of his output is under contract.

'08

Thomas H. Desmond is landscape architect conducting a general professional practice in Connecticut and western Massachusetts. He is in corporate partnership with Bernard B. Eddy, Michigan '24, and Helene B. Warner, Cambridge School '23. His address is c/o Desmond, Eddy & Warner, Landscape Architects, Simsbury, Connecticut. We asked him if he was married, and he said "You bet! June 1, 1910." His wife graduated from the Connecticut Agricultural College in 1906. They have two girls and a half dozen boys, Jack, Bud, Bob, Phil, Betty, Mac, Jim, and Sylvia. He says "1908-1913 with Townsend & Fleming, Landscape Architects, Buffalo. In 1913 I chucked the job, hocked the family silver, went to Europe for study, hung out my own shingle in Hartford, July 15, 1913; been at it ever since. Year by year, never fear, we're doing better & better! Incorporated business January 1, 1928."

Thomas sent us the following Former Student Notes. "Oliver D. Tuller '09 is running a very successful fruit and dairy farm in West Simsbury, Connecticut.

Married and has a flock of sprouts. This Connecticut air!

"Clinton J. Grant '08 is keeping the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Massachusetts, from bankruptcy, or something like that. Anyway, he gets his monthly pay envelope from said parties.

"Harold Atwater, a special about our time, is running a nursery at Agawam, Massachusetts.

"Gordon D. Cooper '08 is with A. D. Taylor M. S. A. '08 Landscape Architect, at Cleveland, Ohio. That boy knows his barberries.

"P. H. Elwood '09 is professor in charge of the landscape course at Iowa University, Ames, Iowa. He visited us a year or

'13

Kenneth R. Boynton is head gardener of the New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, New York City. His address is 354 Masholn Parkway South, New York City. In 1917 he married a graduate of Geneseo Normal School. They have one child, Jane Ruth Boynton, who is six years old. He has been in his present position since 1913, "just working, trying to get people interested in plants and flowers."

Edward G. Greening is now living at 130 Hollywood Drive, Monroe, Michigan. He is in the nursery and landscape profession with the Greening Nursery Company, and the Greening Landscape Company. He is married and he and Mrs. Greening are raising a little male quartet, Marcus E., Edward P., Warren J., and Donald J., of whom they are justly proud. He has had many pleasant contacts with former Cornell students, and plans to be back on the hill again in June to celebrate the 15th reunion of his class.

Alfred C. Hottes is living at 2581 North 4th Street, Columbus, Ohio. He is teaching at the Ohio State University and writing books.

'14

Otis L. Bullock is a partner in the Osceola Lumber Company, Osceola, Indiana. He is married and has one boy, Loren Edward. After leaving college, he was with Vaughan's Seed Store at New York City and on the road for them from their Chicago house. Then the war came. After the war he was married and went back with Vaughan's. In 1922, he went in business at Attica, Indiana. As the Attica Floral Company, he was very successful there. He sold out in August 1925 and bought out in the lumber business. He is now classed as a non-professional florist.

E. M. Carman is married and has one daughter, Constance. He is a nurseryman and florist at the Meadow Brook Nurseries, Incorporated, 275 Grand Avenue, Englewood, New Jersey. His home is at Booth Avenue, Englewood. He says he has been helped along by a fortunate real estate purchase.

Alexander Laurie is professor in charge of floriculture at the Michigan State College at East Lansing. He married a 1913 graduate of Syracuse. They have one girl



INSIDE THE NEW FLORICULTURE AND VEGETABLE GARDENING GREENHOUSES
Modern construction and installations are noticed in the corridor, or connecting-house, of the new greenhouse range. Note propagating benches along sides.

two ago, conducting a student tour through the east."

'09

Edward I. Bayer is living at 2120 Shenandoah Road, Toledo, Ohio. He is married and has one child, Jane C., age nine. He has five acres under glass. He is raising cut flowers and vegetables. His business address is Dorr and Reynolds Road, Toledo.

'12

DeForest Wilfrid Ludwig is living at 219 North Canyon Drive, Monrovia, Los Angeles County, California. He is a retail florist and partner in the E. C. Ludwig Floral Company, 710 East Diamond Street, North Side, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He is married and has one child, John Collins Ludwig, age 8. He began as a partner in the company as secretary and treasurer. He was the first western Pennsylvania district representative for the Florists Telegraph Delivery Association. In the past he was correspondent for the *Florists Exchange*. The company now operates two stores and a flower farm.

Phyllis, who is 12 years old. For four years he was an instructor in the University of Maine. He was a horticulturist at the Missouri Botanical Garden for the next six years. From 1920-25 he was in commercial work all over the country. Since then he has been in his present position. One Michigan florist told us that he was very well liked by the florists in Michigan.

Lua A. Minns is instructing in the floriculture department at the University. She teaches courses in garden flowers, and amateur flower growing. She has been teaching here since graduation while working for advanced degrees. Besides being in charge of the flower gardens on the ag campus, she has made many experiments with new flowers for the garden. She has done a little extension work in the last four years. Her address is 217 Mitchell Street, Ithaca, New York.

Earl S. Shaw is in business for himself with the firm of Shaw and Boehler in Auburn and Cortland. For four years after graduation, he was superintendent of a private estate in the city of Albany. For the next six years, he was in charge of the private estate of George W. Perkins in New York City. Earl is married and has one little girl, Barbara. He may be reached at 54 Mills Street, Cortland, New York.

'15

W. H. Boehler has been in the florist business with E. S. Shaw '14 since 1921.

He is married and has one child. His address is 140 Dunning Avenue, Auburn, New York.

James A. Crawford is general farming at Porterville, New York. He married a graduate of the University of Buffalo. They have one girl named Louise Maude. After graduation he worked four years for the Buffalo Park Department as botanist. Afterwards for two years he was associate curator at the New York Botanical Garden.

Charles Leo Macy is an assistant in the plant breeding department at Princeton where he has been working since 1915. His present address is Box 364, Princeton, New Jersey.

Albert Scott Kenerson is connected with W. Atlee Burpee Company, America's largest mail order seed house. We always heard that "Burpee's seeds grow" and now we know why. He is married. After graduating, he was with the vegetable gardening department and did graduate work until 1918. Since 1918 he has been directly connected with the seed trade, with Jerome B. Rice Seed Company, Cambridge, New York, and W. Atlee Burpee Company, Philadelphia. His business address is 485 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He writes "Dear Young-Un,

Wish you success.

Yours,
Old Timer."

Thanks!

Victor H. Ries is in the department of horticulture at Ohio State University. He is married and has one child Ellen Ries. His wife took a summer course in Cornell in 1916. His address is 1122 Willard Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. He commenced nursery greenhouse work in 1916-18. In 1918-19 he was in the A. E. F. He was professor of natural science and botany at Iowa State Teachers College for two years. From 1921-26 he was assistant professor of floriculture at Purdue University. He is now doing extension work in floriculture and home beautification.

Harold M. Strand is a florist at 117 Maple Street, Jamestown, New York. For two years after graduation, he was at the Lakeview Rose Gardens and then with the U. S. D. A. at Washington, D. C. for two years. He spent a year as deck ensign with U. S. Naval Reserve Force. He has been in business for himself for three years. His plant consists of greenhouses in the city and a 12 acre nursery seven miles south of Jamestown on the Roosevelt Highway.

'16

Stuart B. Emerson is at Lebanon, New Hampshire. After he graduated he had charge of an orchid experiment at the University of New Hampshire. Then he was employed by A. N. Pierson Incorporated at Cromwell, Connecticut. He was married in 1921 and started in the florist business for himself in the same year.

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Margaretta Landmann is manager of the experimental division of Forsgate Farms, Cranbury, New Jersey. She has been there since 1917. Since she came they have built up a business including greenhouses, gardens, a canning kitchen, and a dining room.

Edward E. Ludwig is now living at 1441 Severn Street, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. After graduation "Ed" was in the army for two years, one of which he spent in France. He is now manager and part owner of two flower stores and a small range of greenhouses. There are three future Cornellians in the Ludwig family, Edward Jr., 7, William, 6, and James, 1½.

Richard T. Muller is now assistant manager of The Montgomery Rose Company at Hadley, Massachusetts. Dick taught horticulture at the University of Maine for six years and floriculture at the Massachusetts Agricultural College for another six. He received his M.Sc. at the University of Maine in 1920, and has written a book, *American Greenhouse Construction*, published in 1927 by the A. T. De La Mare Company, New York City. Dick is married and has two boys, Richard Kenneth, 9, and Harold Edward, 2.

'17

Henry G. Bahret is a commercial florist at Violet Avenue, Poughkeepsie,

New York. He was married July 15, 1926 to Elizabeth Dugan. The first five years after graduation, he grew vegetables, first with his father, then on his own farm. In 1923 he built a Lord and Burnham iron frame greenhouse. Two years later he built another, making a total of 15,000 square feet of glass. He is specializing in "mums" and sweet peas.

Marshall E. Farnham is now superintendent of the golf courses of the Philadelphia Country Club. After graduation, he instructed for a year in the floriculture department. He left the department to serve in the army. Following this, he spent five years in experimental plant breeding work at the Station for Experimental Evolution, Carnegie Institution of Washington. Since then he says his efforts have been mainly to make grass grow better, and then cut it better. He married a 1921 graduate of Radcliffe, and has one youngster, Barrett Evarts, born on December 3, 1927.

Fred W. Lawrance, of 822 State Street, Ogdensburg, New York, is manager of the growing end of his father's business, John Lawrance Florist. He enlisted upon leaving college and was commissioned in the regular army at the end of the war. He was in the Philippines for the next two and one-half years in the army. Then he resigned to go into his father's business.

Fred is married. He also has a landscape business of his own.

J. P. "Tip" Porter returned recently from California with renewed health and great enthusiasm for the state. He left last fall and spent the first month on the desert, and then he made a tour of southern California. He covered over six thousand miles by automobile.

Tip's impressions of California were favorable and interesting. The landscaping pleased him most. He says that in his travels the thing that impressed him the most was that every home regardless of size and wealth had its blooming flowers and shrubs. This landscaping each home seems to come from a mental attitude. The people are anxious to have beauty in their surroundings. In considering real estate, a new home is never complete without good landscaping. Every home has a Japanese gardener, if they do not keep up the land themselves. We in the East spend our money which might be spent on gardens on furnace men and coal.

We think "Tip" would make a good real estate agent if he should ever tire of his job as assistant extension professor of ornamental horticulture at Cornell.

'18

Allyn P. Hoffman is secretary of the Hoffman Nurseries, Incorporated. He is married and has two children, Maryanna and Harry N. 2nd. His address is 909 Hoffman Street, Elmira, New York.

'19

Walter B. Balch is assistant professor of horticulture in charge of floriculture at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas. He is married and has one girl, Caroline Louise. After graduation he spent two years in the U. S. Navy, and one year as a florist in New York City. He has been in his present position for two years. In the meantime he has been in about every state and one-half the greenhouses in North America.

Roscoe W. Briggs is now a florist employed by the Cucindell Flower Shop in Glens Falls, New York. He has charge of the landscape work, the nursery, and the propagation of perennials. After leaving Cornell he became a farm manager for one year. He has been connected with his present position ever since that time. Roscoe is married and has two children, Douglas Royal, 5, and Wallace Gordon, 3, both future Cornellians.

'20

John Herman Bird has charge of the growing of seed peas for C. C. Morse and Company. After leaving college he was with W. Atlee Burpee Company for 3 years, two years with the Kellogg Seed Company, and for the past two years he has been with the Morse Company. They grow over 300 acres of various varieties of early and late flowering sweet peas. John writes that the peas are grown like any

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other crop—the seed is sown with a drill, harvested and threshed by a threshing machine. He is married to a graduate of Mills College, Oakland, California. His address is 153 Capitol Street, Salinas, California.

D. W. Buskirk is in the landscaping business in Independence, Ohio. Since leaving Cornell he has been in the nursery business with his father at Independence. He is married.

H. B. Hoffman is with the Hoffman Nurseries as a florist and nurseryman. He is married and has two children, Nancy Louise, and Lois Hart. His address is 956 Hoffman Street, Elmira, New York.

William E. Perkins is a florist in Fulton, New York. He is junior partner in the business established by his father in 1900. He is in charge of a farm of 20 acres and 12,000 square feet of greenhouses. They do a wholesale and retail business. He may be reached at 4 South Second Street.

Austin W. Sand is a landscape architect, florist, nurseryman, and owner of the Turkey Hill Nursery, Ithaca, New York. During 1918 and 1919 Austin was with the American Expeditionary Force in France. In June 1923 he began to establish his nursery at Turkey Hill, where he has 14 acres in growing crops, nursery materials, perennials and annuals. He has published Bulletin 112, The Bearded Iris, and Memoir 100, A Study of the Pogon Iris Varieties. His address is Box 104, Ithaca, New York.

William P. Woodcock is a florist, seedsman, and nurseryman at Spencer, Iowa. After leaving college in 1920 William bought a greenhouse, and formed the Woodcock Floral and Nursery Company. In 1927 the company incorporated for \$50,000. They have since added a field and garden seed department. They are now putting out an 80 page catalog and employ 10 men the year round. Woodcock is director of the Society of Iowa florists, and has been elected a member of the Iowa F. T. D. membership committee.

'21

D. Victor Lumsden is now a landscape architect with the United States Department of Agriculture. In 1921 and 1922 he was landscape architect at the Walter Reed United States Army Hospital. In 1923 he became associated with the United States Department of Agriculture and has been there ever since. For the past three years he has been Secretary of the American Horticultural Society. Victor married a Cornell girl who graduated with the class of 1920. They may be reached at 1629 Columbia Road., N.W., Washington, D. C.

Marcus A. McMaster is now a member of the sales force of McHutchison and Company, horticultural merchants, New York City. He sells bulbs, small plants, and supplies to florists, nurserymen, and seedsmen. He is engaged to Miss Helen

C. Murphey, a graduate of the University of Illinois, June, 1927.

After leaving Cornell, Marcus spent six months working in the flower shop of Knoble Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio, thirteen months teaching floriculture in the University of Missouri, two years teaching and supervising United States Veteran Bureau trainees in floriculture at the University of Maryland, eight months in the Civil Service with the Federal Horticulture Board as a Plant Quarantine Inspector at the Port of New York, eight months, as

New York Representative of the *Florists Review*, a trade paper. Mail will reach McMaster at 95 Chambers Street, New York, New York.

'22

German LeRoy Austin is now in the landscape business. "Dutch" is single. He is doing a flourishing out of town business, most of it in Rome.

William Mann is a landscape architect and he also has a nursery of his own. He is married, and, Roscoe Briggs writes us, he is growing a family as well as a nursery.

An Old Idea Brought Up To Date

THE harvesting and threshing of grain at one operation is by no means a new idea. The first machine of record was invented in 1828. The combine, in one form or another, has been in use in some localities for many years.

It remained for this Company, with its years of rich experience in threshing grain under all known conditions, to develop and produce a highly efficient, economical, durable combine that is being used wherever combining is practical.

Threshing with a machine moving over rough fields, going up and down grades at varying rates of travel; at times threshing the heads only and at other times taking in the full length of the straw, perhaps mixed with rank weeds—this is the big problem in combining. Case experience and Case efficiency solved this problem and gave to grain growers a machine that greatly increased their earning capacity.



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3 sizes
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4 sizes
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Incorporated
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Established 1842
Wisconsin

NOTICE—Our plows and harrows are NOT the Case plows and harrows made by the J. I. Case Plow Works Co.



John F. Wilcox, Jr. is specializing in the culture of roses. He has been in the growing part of the florist business of J. F. Wilcox and Sons since graduation. John is married and has one daughter, Martha Madora. His address is Manawa, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

'23

Clement G. Bowers is at the New York Botanical Garden, New York City, in plant breeding and research work. He was with Ivan Ringdahl, commercial

florist at Rome in 1924. He got his M.S. at Cornell in 1925. He is married and his home address is 203 Main Street, Binghamton, New York.

H. P. "Herm" Everts is manager of the Cazenovia Greenhouses. He married Beryl H. Emory, '26. They have one boy, Paul Jay. Their address is Cazenovia, New York.

Frederick E. Heinsohn is with the W. Atlee Burpee Company seed growers of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. After graduation he did three years of horticultural

research work with the Boyce-Thompson Institute, Yonkers, New York. In October 1926 he became associated with the Burpee Company. His address is 442 South 4th Avenue, Mount Vernon, New York. He is married.

Joseph Witzel is a wholesale grower at Flushing, New York. After leaving college he worked at the plant of Anton Schultheis until 1925. In the autumn of that year he bought property and erected greenhouses. He writes us that business is splendid and that he sells his product to only the best stores in New York City. Joseph is married and his address is Veigh Road, Flushing, New York.

'24

Harold F. Yoder is working in the rose growing establishment of Charles H. Totty Company, commercial florists, Madison, New Jersey. He expects to work there for another year. His address is 35 Green Avenue, Madison, New Jersey. While at Cornell, "Harry" was president of the Floriculture Club.

'25

Laurence W. Corbett is a rose grower with the Conard and Pyle Company. He has charge of growing field grown budded stock. This summer he expects to grow 90,000 budded hybrid teas, and hybrid perpetuals. He married H. M. Ives '23 A. B. and they have one child Helen Marie. Larry's address is 212 E. Evergreen Street, West Grove, Pennsylvania.

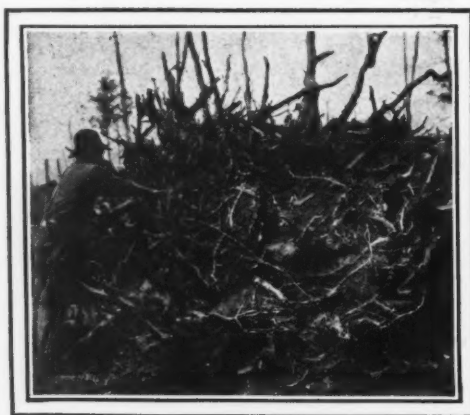
John E. Coykendall is a florist at 1018 Schuyler Street, Rome, New York. He has another florist shop in Auburn, run by Edwin J. Dietz ex-'28 who employs F. R. Preston '27. John is married.

David Holbrook has resigned his position with the Albany branch of the Standard Oil Company of New York, and has accepted a position with the Outpost Nurseries, Incorporated located near Danbury, Connecticut.

Josephine E. Steves (Mrs. Robert B. Henn) sends us a very interesting letter parts of which are quoted here. She writes, "In October 1925 I obtained a position at Phelps Florist, in Rochester as a bookkeeper, stenographer, saleslady, and designer. On February 5th, 1927, Mr. Henn, also of floriculture, and I were married. After a short honeymoon, we came to Tarrytown. Since then I have been getting experience in wholesale flower growing, nursery work and landscape gardening at G. A. Peterson's here in Tarrytown. Last spring and summer I helped out at the charming shop of Mrs. Fontaine, The Nosegay, at Bronxville. The manager of the shop was Mr. Simpson. He has since left the Nosegay and is in a shop in Massachusetts.

"After graduating my husband spent some time at his home in Cleveland, Ohio. Then he took a position with the Lord and Burnham Company, of Irvington, New York, builders of greenhouses.

WHAT THE COLLEGE DOES FOR THE FARM



AGRITOL replaces PYROTOL for land-clearing

THE Federal Government has disposed of a large surplus of war explosives by having them made into an explosive known as Pyrotol. Extensive distribution of Pyrotol has enabled farmers to clear their land, increase production and add to their incomes. Also the users of Pyrotol became accustomed to handling explosives, and they are now an essential to modern farming.

The farmers' question "What explosive will replace Pyrotol?" has been answered in the most practical manner. By the time Pyrotol was exhausted, the du Pont Company had its new explosive—AGRITOL—to replace Pyrotol.

AGRITOL is similar to Pyrotol, but has certain advantages:

1. More economical—about 172 sticks to the 50-lb. case.
2. Much less inflammable than Pyrotol.
3. No waste when cut in half or slit for loading.

4. Easy and safe to handle—does not burn.

5. Equally effective for stump-blasting, breaking boulders, and for other farm uses.

AGRITOL ensures the continuation of the valuable farm improvement program carried on so splendidly by the State Colleges, the Extension Services, and the County Agricultural Agents.

Do your part to help your state improve its farm lands. Tell farmers about the advantages to be gained by the use of AGRITOL—the successor to Pyrotol.

The methods of using explosives for farm improvements are described and illustrated in the "Farmers' Handbook of Explosives." It will be sent free, and also detailed information about AGRITOL, upon receipt of your request. Please use the coupon.

DU PONT
AGRITOL
The New Land-clearing
Explosive—
the
Successor
to
Pyrotol

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO. (AXC-255)
Explosives Dept., Wilmington, Del. CD-4

Please send me a copy of the "Farmers' Handbook of Explosives" and information concerning AGRITOL for farm improvements.

Name

Town

State

He is interested in the engineering side of floriculture and is planning on making that his life work. Irvington is a small village three miles south of Tarrytown. We live in Tarrytown and Mr. Henn commutes to Irvington." Their address is 16 Church Street, Tarrytown, New York.

'26

Herbert F. Abrams is a wholesale and commercial florist with roses a specialty. His greenhouses are at Blue Point, Long Island, and his wholesale department is on 26th Street, New York City. He is married. He has been in business with his father at Blue Point since graduation. His home address is Maple Street, Blue Point.

Elizabeth M. Bodger is a plant breeder on the flower seed ranch of John Bodger and Sons Company. She writes that she has been doubling for a bee all summer and hopes to put out some novelties on the market soon. They ship seeds by the carload to all parts of the country. In the winter Elizabeth works in the office till more flowers put in an appearance out of doors.

She is enthusiastic about California, a typical Californian. She says, "Lots of California climate—and how!"

Robert K. Danker is in the landscaping business with Danker and Company, at Albany, New York. Since leaving Cornell he has worked in every branch of the florist and nursery business determining which is the most practical and profitable. His address is 116 Central Avenue, Albany, New York.

Herman Schenkel is a florist working with W. H. Stone Company, rose growers. He is living at Blue Point, Long Island. Arthur Clegg '29 is on leave of absence from the University for a term to get practical experience, and he is working for the same firm.

'27

Verna E. C. Pye tells us that she is in business with the firm of Robert Chester Pye, her father, working in the flower shop and enjoying it immensely. She is engaged to "Chuck" Emslie, also '27. Congratulations will reach her at Third Avenue, Nyack, New York.

Charles M. "Chuck" Emslie is managing the Barre branch of the Emslie Co. since the death of his step-father in December. He says he is not married yet. When is it coming off "Chuck"? He is living at 65 North Main Street, Barre, Vermont.

Praising and Raising Rhododendrons

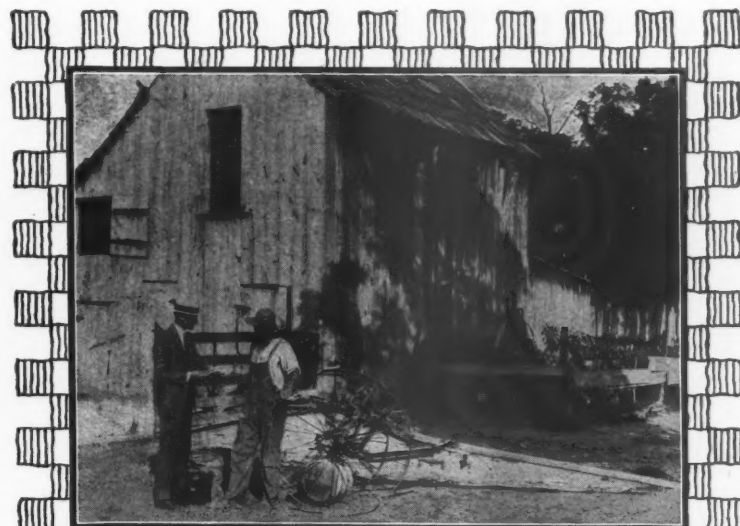
(Continued from page 209)

The next spring the hay is removed but the leaves are retained as a mulch. Unless they become crowded the plants are taken through their third year without transplanting, and in the autumn they are again mulched with leaves and hay.

The following spring the seedlings will be three years old and they may be large enough to be removed to permanent nursery rows, where they are grown on in peaty or leafy soil and mulched with leaves of shredded cornstalks. If they are not given semi-shade, they should be irrigated during the hot weather. Many azaleas will bloom the third year, and the rhododendrons will commence to bloom the following year. Many plants which appear tender during the first two or three

years of their lives will become much hardier as they get to be four or five years old. It is never safe to give young azaleas and rhododendrons the exposure that older plants easily withstand.

C. A. "Chuck" Abell '28 and A. G. "Andy" Sharp '28 have been appointed assistants to aid Professor Cope in forest mensuration 151. "Chuck" has the sophomore laboratory section and "Andy" has the junior section.



SELLING — AN ACT OF SERVICE

"Raise all the feed you can. Add just enough Purina to supply what your own feed lacks. If Purina Chows don't make more money for you, don't feed them," says the Purina salesman.

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ST. LOUIS NASHVILLE BUFFALO KANSAS CITY
MINNEAPOLIS EAST ST. LOUIS FORT WORTH



Your Interests are My Interests

especially as they unite in clothing

Your interest demands style; fashion in cloth, weave, and pattern; durability of fabric and style.

Reed Clothes Have All These

In addition you find them the most reasonable in price.

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and more—the two trousered suit.

W. J. REED

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Service and a Place
You Will Like

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THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN

Is read and discussed by men who lead in
Agriculture, Extension Service men and those
who are on the farms.

*Over 6000 men and women have gone out
from the College of Agriculture at
Cornell University*

These people are not only
BUYERS BUT BUYER MAKERS
Let us advertise your business
Send for rates.

The June issue will be devoted to Animal
Husbandry. Advertise your business in it.
If you are a livestock breeder, so much the
better.

ADVERTISING MANAGER
THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN
ITHACA, NEW YORK

AG ASSOCIATION AND DOMECON SPONSOR BIG GET-TOGETHER

Amendment to Constitution Changes Election Date

AN ag-domecon get-together was held on the evening of Tuesday, March 13. The business meeting and program of special features and stunts in Roberts Assembly was followed by dancing in Home Economics Assembly.

The committee took the opportunity afforded by this assembly to change sections one and two of article six of the by-laws of the constitution of the Agricultural Association. Formerly the officers were elected on the second Tuesday before final examinations in the spring term. In the revised form "the election of officers shall be held on the last Tuesday in April." Under the old plan the officers resumed duty at the beginning of the fall term; under the new plan "the officers shall resume duties immediately upon election."

Ag Out for Athletic Honors

"Ernie" Nohle in his report on ag athletics stated that ag had won first place in cross-country, second in soccer, a tie for second in swimming, and a sixth place in basketball. He also asked as many as possible to come out for track, baseball and crew this spring to help ag win the all around athletic championship banner.

The first part of the lighter program was a sketch put on by two of the domecon faculty. A model roadside stand furnished a stage on which two animated dolls carried on an amusing dialogue, the theme of which centered about the visit of the owner of the stand to Cornell Farm and Home Week.

Next, Professor H. E. Ross gave an illustrated talk on his recent trip to South America. Professor L. H. MacDaniels '17 sang two songs of Kipling and one of his own, accompanying himself on the guitar.

Dance Big Success

After this, nearly everybody went over to domecon assembly to dance. There was such a crowd that many were unable to dance. The music was furnished by Harold Brown '28 and his volunteer orchestra.

The committee in charge of entertainment was W. S. "Sue" (according to "Cam" Garman) Salisbury '28, chairman; R. M. "Bob" Taylor '28; J. W. "Jerry" Stiles '29; H. F. "Hal" Dorn '29; G. C. "Gladys" Lum '29; K. C. "Kate" Seager '29; J. E. "Jean" Seely '28, and H. S. "Sue" Bruckner '28.

BARNYARD BALL FIRST AG

SOCIAL EVENT OF SPRING

The third annual Barnyard Ball will be given by the Ag Association in the Old Armory on the evening of Saturday, April 14. Farm-like costumes will add color to the dance; the men are expected to come in blue denim and the women in calico. By the offering of prizes for the most original costumes it is assumed that one may use his imagination in deciding upon a "farm costume."

The well known country store will be set up again this year where the weary

dancers can "set" on the cracker barrel and "jaw" a while. Ginger snaps and punch will be free at this store, but canned spinach and cigarettes can be had for cash only.

The music will be furnished by "Hal" Masteller and his Velvetiers of Waverly. Among the stunts will be a Tango, danced by two South Americans in native costume. There will be a musical comedy act and an exhibition of honest-to-goodness old fashioned clogging. Couple tickets may be obtained from F. D. "Ful" Baird '28, C. F. "Babe" Blewer '28, or James "Jim" Lacy '28; stag tickets will be on sale at the door.

ROUND-UP CLUB EATS

AND ELECTS OFFICERS

J. W. "Jerry" Stiles '29 was elected president of the Round-Up Club at the meeting of March 12. G. G. "Giff" Stoll '29, was elected vice-president, S. C. "Stan" Bates '30, secretary and R. A. "Bob" Dyer '29, treasurer. D. M. "Dan" Dalrymple '28 was appointed chairman of a committee to put on a float in the Spring Day parade. After "EATS," which form a regular part of each meeting, Professor W. I. "Bill" Myers gave an illustrated talk on agriculture in western Europe. He stressed the efficiency with which land is used there because of its scarcity and the relative cheapness of labor.

Professor H. H. "Hi" Wing '81 was toastmaster of the annual spring banquet which was held at Varna on March 26. principal speaker of the evening was H. C. Morley, secretary of the American Jersey Cattle Club.

COUNCIL BOOKS SHOW BALANCE

A balance of over seventy dollars now stands on the books of the Ag-Domecon Council, according to a statement furnished by E. M. Good '28, treasurer. The statement of receipts and disbursements for the current school year to April 1 follows.

RECEIPTS (from membership tickets)	\$489.00
DISBURSEMENTS	
Agricultural Association for members	88.00
Home Economics Club for members	47.00
Cornell Foresters for members	21.50
The Cornell Countryman for subscriptions	238.53
Tickets and mimeographed sheets	11.95
Window cards	4.50
Apples	3.75
BALANCE ON HAND	73.77

DEAN MANN DECORATED BY

PRESIDENT OF FINLAND

Dean A. R. Mann '04 was recently decorated by the President of Finland with the cross of the commander of the Order of the White Rose. The decoration was presented to Dean Mann in recognition of his services in connection with the development of agricultural education, especially as a result of his recent study of agricultural education in Europe. He recognized resources and facilities which might be rendered mutually between the United States and the continent.

SPRING FLOWER SHOW TO BE IN WILLARD STRAIGHT HALL

Floriculture Fraternity Brings Exhibit to Heart of University

PI Alpha Xi will hold a flower show in Willard Straight Hall on Saturday and Sunday, April 28 and 29, in co-operation with the department of floriculture and ornamental horticulture. The show will be free and will take the place of the regular Sunday evening hour of Willard Straight that week. Formerly flower shows were held in the headhouse of the greenhouse, but it was felt that these shows were really too worth while to be held in a place so inaccessible to the general University community.

New Varieties to be Shown

The committee consisting of C. J. Hudson, R. B. Farnham, L. C. Chadwick, Earl Good '28, Roger Clapp '28, R. A. Aymar '29, and B. C. Blackburn '29 is working to collect enough material to fill the display areas—the main lobby and memorial hall. It is planned to build a rock garden and have a landscape display in the lobby. In the memorial hall there will be sample table decorations, displays of potted plants, and cut flowers. Some of the members of Pi Alpha Xi who are in the commercial field will send exhibits of their finer and undisseeded material. The exhibits of roses and sweet peas will be exceptionally good.

The Spring Flower Show will be something unique to the lower campus and no effort will be spared to make it of interest to the student body and the people of Ithaca.

On the Saturday night of the show there will be a reunion of the members of the Cornell Chapter of Pi Alpha Xi.

HENRY HICKS LECTURES

Henry Hicks '92 spent February 29 and March 1 at Cornell, during which time he gave a number of talks pertaining to nursery work. On Thursday of Mr. Hicks' stay the classes in ornamental horticulture gave a buffet supper in the headhouse of the old greenhouses, to which the department faculty members and their wives were invited. After supper Major Ralph Hospital's movies of the scenic beauties of Hawaii were shown in Caldwell Assembly. Earl Good '28 played a Hawaiian guitar; Mrs. C. J. Hunn played a ukelele and sang a native Hawaiian song. After this Mr. Hicks gave an illustrated lecture on the use of a planting list. At another lecture he explained modern methods of big-tree moving, a field in which the Hicks Nurseries were pioneers.

ENTOMOLOGISTS TO MEET

The fourth International Congress of Entomology will be held in Ithaca August 19 to 25, 1928. Invitations have been sent out from the State Department at Washington to entomologists all over the world. Dr. Karl Jordan of the Rothschild Museum at Tring, England, and permanent secretary of the congress, was here last summer to make preparations for the meeting which is expected to be well attended.

FACULTY MEMBERS CONDUCT SHORT AGRICULTURAL SURVEYS

**Farrand, Mann, and Knudson Go to
Porto Rico**

PRESIDENT Livingston Farrand, accompanied by Dean A. R. Mann '04 and Professor Louis Knudson '11 spent the first two weeks of March in Porto Rico making a survey of the agricultural conditions there. President Farrand and Dean Mann made the survey from an organization and administrative point and Professor Knudson from a technical one. They represented Cornell at the twenty-fifth anniversary celebration of the University of Porto Rico and were also guests at the annual banquet of the Cornell Club of Porto Rico. Professor Knudson, who is on sabbatic leave, continued his trip to Guatemala to study agricultural conditions there.

Ladd Goes to England

Dr. C. E. Ladd '12, director of extension, sailed from New York for England, on February 29 on board the steamship George Washington. Because of his wide experience Dr. Ladd has been asked to help solve the economic and marketing problems of the English farmers in connection with the Dartington Hall Agricultural School at Totnes, Devonshire, which is run by L. K. Elmhirst '21, and his wife, the former Mrs. Willard Straight.

Before becoming director of extension here, Dr. Ladd had been in the employ of the division of agricultural economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, and was later professor of farm management and agricultural economics here at Cornell. He has also served as director of vocational agricultural teaching with the New York State Educational Department, and as the director of the agricultural school at Delhi, Delaware County, and of the agricultural school at Alfred.

Dr. Ladd is accompanied by Mrs. Ladd and their three children, Elizabeth, Carl, and Robert, and his mother, Mrs. Mary E. Ladd. The party expects to return about September 1.

Betten and Gibson Go to Washington

Dr. Cornelius Betten '05, director of resident instruction, and Mr. A. W. Gibson '17, instructor in farm practice and secretary in charge of former student relations, have returned from Washington after a two and a half months' absence. They were engaged in drawing up the plans for a survey of the 68 land grant colleges under the supervision of the United States Bureau of Education, as authorized by Congress last spring.

It was necessary for Dr. Betten to return to Ithaca for the month of March because of the absence of Dean A. R. Mann '04 on his trip to Porto Rico. Mr. Gibson was engaged in drawing up a questionnaire to be sent to a selected group of former students of the institutions. In connection with this work he visited eight colleges in the South and Middle West, acquainting those in charge of sending out the questionnaires with the standardized procedure in choosing those to whom the questionnaire is to be sent.

Dr. Betten will probably return to Washington in April to help with the survey. Mr. Gibson will be called upon to help tabulate and interpret the returns of the questionnaires at a later date.

Other Profs Stay Nearer Home

Professors H. C. Thompson, F. O. Underwood, and Paul Work of the vegetable gardening department, and R. H. Wheeler of extension instructed in a

TWENTY YEARS AGO

(Taken from *THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN*
April, 1908)

The Fourth Annual Carnation Show was held on March 4, 5 and 6, in the Lazy Club rooms, under the auspices of the class in Greenhouse Management. The cut flowers, banked in with ferns and other foliage plants, were arranged on tables along three sides of the room, and presented a most attractive and artistic appearance. The number of specimens displayed was gratifyingly large, the majority being sent by growers throughout the country, to whom thanks are due for their interest, co-operation and assistance in making the show a success.

Among the exhibitors were: C. M. Ward of Long Island, who furnished his Alma Ward, winner of the gold medal at Washington, and the Mrs. C. M. Ward, which won the bronze medal; the Chicago Carnation Company, which exhibited Andrew Carnegies; John E. Haines, Pennsylvania, represented by several types of Imperial and some of his own seedlings—one lately named after himself; the Horticultural Department of the New Hampshire College, whose exhibit spoke well for the Plant-Breeding work done there; R. F. Pearson of Tarrytown; Paul Thompson of Hartford, Connecticut; J. D. Cockerof of Long Island, and other prominent growers.

school for cannery inspectors at the Geneva Experiment Station on March 13-15.

Professor K. H. Fernow has returned from Bellglade, Florida, where he was consultant for the Brown Company which was having difficulty with its potato crop in the Everglades.

Professor H. H. Whetzel spoke to the Green County Horticultural Society at New Baltimore on "The Plant Doctor and the Farmer" on March 17. He made an after dinner speech before the Cornell Club of Genesee County at Batavia on March 24.

Professor H. W. Riley's herd of cows won first and second places for individual production of butter fat in a recent inspection of cows owned by members of the Hubb Dairy Improvement Association. A grade holstein was first with 62.5 pounds, and a glista was second with 60.7 pounds.

STATE AUTHORIZES NEW BUILDING

A bill appropriating \$1,100,000 for the construction of the new Plant Industries Building has been signed by the governor, but because of recent changes in the offices of the state architect, the final plans have not yet been finished and the bids have not yet been called for.

A bill to establish courses in the fundamental theory and practice of nursery work and landscape gardening has been introduced in the Legislature by Senator Charles J. Hewitt. The sum of \$19,500 has been requested to establish the courses of Agriculture.

Of the 138 students dropped from the University at the end of the first term, 29 were in ag and domecon. This number is much smaller than in previous years, the average for the last eight years being 61. Four of those dropped from Home Economics were in Hotel Management.

SECOND ANNUAL SCHOOL FOR GRANGE LECTURERS TO BE HELD

**Cornell Second College in Country to
Take up the Work**

THE second Cornell school for grange lecturers will be held April 9 to 14 under the supervision of Professor R. A. Felton and Elizabeth L. Arthur, of Lowville, newly elected lecturers. Courses which are offered included dramatics, public speaking, community projects for granges, and grange problems dealing with home economics and recreation.

Jennie Buell, editor of the lecturer's page of *The National Grange Monthly* will have charge of a course on the development of leadership through grange activities; she requests that delegates bring problems for discussion. Dean A. R. Mann and Director Martha Van Rensselaer will speak at a reception on Monday evening. A banquet will be given on Thursday in Prudence Risley.

LACK OF BLACKSMITHS WORKS

HARDSHIP ON FARM HORSES

In the last three years about two thousand blacksmiths have gone out of business, leaving many farmers to take care of shoeing their horses themselves, or neglect it entirely. As most farmers are without experience, their horses have suffered. Professor Asmus of the Veterinary College is holding meetings and demonstrations under the auspices of the animal husbandry department and the farm bureaus to teach the farmers how to shoe their horses correctly. The manufacturers of horse shoes are co-operating by putting toe and heel calks on their ready made shoes.

STUDENTS VISIT NURSERIES

IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

The students of Professor C. J. Hunn's advanced course in woody plant propagation extended their spring vacation into a two day field trip, during which time they visited the Cottage Gardens Nursery at Queens, the Hicks Nurseries at Westbury, the F and F Nurseries at Springfield, New Jersey, and the Bobbink and Atkins Nurseries at Rutherford, New Jersey.

KERMIS ELECTS NEW MANAGERS

H. F. "Hal" Dorn '29 was elected production manager of Kermis for next year at the meeting held Friday, February 24, in Roberts Assembly. A. G. "Shorty" Bedell '29 was elected stage manager. Alfred Van Wagenen '30 was chosen assistant production manager and W. S. "Walt" Schait '30 assistant stage manager. The meeting concluded the Kermis activities for this year. The financial statement for the year follows:

ASSETS	
Cash on hand January 1,	
1928.....	\$219.17
Receipts from ticket	
sale.....	525.50
	\$744.67
EQUITIES	
Coaching.....	100.00
Prize for play.....	75.00
Advertising.....	67.00
Programs and tickets	55.00
Miscellaneous.....	209.82
	506.82
Balance on hand,	
March 15, 1928.....	237.85

The George Junior Republic Bakery Freeville, New York

We would appreciate the opportunity to supply your fraternity with baked goods.

To those organizations which we have supplied this year we wish to extend our sincerest thanks.

H. D. BANFORD, Manager

The Republic Inn

Invites your consideration
of its dining room for
BANQUET PARTIES

SPECIALTY—Milk-fed Chicken Dinners

Milk, Cream, Chickens and
Eggs from our own farm

Townley & Townley
Proprietors

Freeville, New York

HOTEL EZRA CORNELL TO BE IN WILLARD STRAIGHT HALL

Students Will Have Entire Charge of
Third Annual Hotel Festival

THE Hotel Ezra Cornell, the student hotel, will be opened to receive its guests on Friday evening, May 11. The Hotel Association unanimously decided to continue this function, which has become an annual event. This marks its third year and another triumph for the hotel administration course at Cornell.

The Ezra Cornell is one of the most unique of hotels being open only for one day and one night. The students in the hotel course take over a building and transform it into a modern, up-to-date hostelry. All the work in connection with the opening and operating of the hotel is in the hands of the students; the seniors supervise the work, and the other classes perform the functions of cooking, serving, and other jobs in connection with the hotel.

Was in Risley Last Year

Willard Straight Hall will be the scene of this year's festivities. The hall will furnish an ideal hotel since there will be all the facilities for reception, rooming, dining and dancing necessary.

Last year the opening of Ezra Cornell, held in Prudence Risley, was a noted success. Many prominent men in the hotel and allied fields attended. Six hundred guests were received, served an eight-course dinner, and afterwards danced to the music of the Vincent Lopez orchestra. This year the Ezra Cornell promises to be even more of a success. The tentative plans call for a formal dinner at seven o'clock, after which the guests will be entertained by the Cornell Dramatic Club. The entire theatre has been reserved for this occasion. At ten o'clock dancing will begin in the ball room and will continue through the wee hours of the morning. Music for the dance has not been obtained as yet.

Has Practical Value

The Ezra Cornell has its practical value. It demonstrates to the visiting hotel men and guests that the students gather a great deal more than theory from their course. It shows to them that these young men have a good foundation for the business in which they are going to take part. The preparation of the food and the serving of the banquet has proved of the greatest interest to the hotel men. Last year many prominent hotel men visited all parts of the course to witness the actual operations.

The Ezra Cornell has won the praise of such prominent hotel men as E. M. Statler of the Statler chain of hotels; and George O'Neill, vice-president of the United Hotels of America.

The personnel of the Hotel is: N. M. Davis '28, managing director; J. P. Binns '28, and H. V. Grohmann '28, assistant managers; D. C. Swenson '28, front office manager; E. C. Faber '28, comptroller; Hans Ries '28, steward; Brandon Watson '28, head waiter; G. P. and C. J. Gillette '28, maitre d'hotel; L. L. Benway '28, publicity director; A. J. McAllister '28, superintendent service; J. B. Taylor '29, chef; L. R. Forker '28, personnel director; W. W. Sproul '28, and A. E. Koehl '28, entertainment directors; C. Cladel '28, engineer; E. Terwilliger '28, decoration manager; R. W. Steinberg '29, house detective; Miss L. Hizsnay '31, housekeeper.

OMICRON NU

Rachel W. Sanders, grad.
Madeline Dunsmore '28
Helen C. Allyn '29
Gladys C. Lum '29
Helen M. Whalen '29

SAINT PATRICK'S TEA GIVEN

FOR ALL DOMECON STUDENTS

A TEA for all faculty and students in domecon was given by the Home Economics Club on March 15 from 4:30 to 6:00 in the College building. Room 100 was converted from a classroom into a reception room, illuminated by candle light. About 125 people stopped in on their way home from classes long enough for a cup of tea and a Saint Patrick's sandwich. Edith Young '29 was in charge of refreshments for the affair.

Catherine Buckelew '29 talked for a few minutes on the way home economics is taught in China, and illustrated her talk by showing samples of sewing done in a school of China by a Chinese girl who is in the University now.

An announcement was made of the nominations and elections for the home economics honor committee. The junior, sophomore, and freshman elected will take their places immediately, and will continue on the committee throughout next year.

SECOND BLOCK BEGINS PRACTICE

The domecon practice-shifts in the department and the lodge changed once more on March 18. The five girls who had been in the apartment since February 19 left Buddy and Miss Fenton to Evelyn Calkins, Geraldine Ellsworth, Mildred Gorden, Helen McCarthy, and Grace Whitwell for the next five weeks. At the end of this time Buddy will leave to go to live with his new parents, and the apartment will close for the remainder of the term.

Over in the lodge Miss Callan and Billy welcomed eight new girls as housekeepers, cooks, and mothers, those being: Mildred Augustine, Frances Barlow, Eleanor Bretsch, Grace Colton, Harriett Kratzer, Mildred Kratzer, Gertrude Lueder, and Ruth Shoeffle.

ALUMNAE GROUP MAY ORGANIZE

Alice Blinn '17 sends word to all home economics graduates interested in the forming of a home economics group in New York City. She says, "Perhaps when you get your files organized, I might do something in organizing a New York group of the alumnae. The Cornell group of the alumnae now has its new house quarters at the Barbizon and this would make a nice center for calling together such a group. We could plan to have Miss Van Rensselaer or Miss Rose down to talk with them, for there are many alumnae in New York."

FORESTERS BUILD CABIN IN WOODS

While the state legislature has been busy appropriating a million dollars for the new plant industry building, the economical foresters have converted an abandoned sawmill into a cabin on the Arnot Forest. Professor J. N. Spaeth, Wendell Moran and Ernie Kolbe, faculty assistants, have been the chief workmen on this latest addition to the buildings of Cornell University. This cabin serves as a general headquarters for the forest; books and tools are kept there, and in bad weather it serves as a shelter.

ANNUAL DOMECON CANDLE- LIGHTING TO BE HELD IN MAY

Gladys Lum '29 to be Chairman of Ceremony Founded by L. H. Bailey

GLADYS Lum '29 has been chosen chairman of the annual candlelighting service in domecon which will be held the latter part of May. The ceremony, which is an interesting tradition of the University women, was established in 1914. The lighting of a new candle each year from one used the preceding year, an emblem of an ever living light, the symbolic marching of the juniors and seniors about the altar of the candle, and the planting of the ivy, are all customs which were instituted at the first service. Each year a hand-made book in which is to be recorded the life of each graduate is presented to the college.

The candlelighting ceremony was established when Liberty Hyde Bailey was Dean of the College of Agriculture.

ELECT HONOR COUNCIL MEMBERS

Voting for class representatives on the Home Economics Honor Council held March 26 and 27 resulted in the elections of Edith Young, as the junior member, Agnes Talbot, as the sophomore member, and Jane King, the freshman member. These three representatives will take their places on the council immediately for the rest of this year, and will continue to serve throughout next year.

GIRLS ATTEND STATEWIDE HOME ECONOMICS MEETING

Kate Seager '29 and Viola Stephany '29 were chosen by the executive council of the Home Economics Club as Cornell's delegates to the annual New York State Home Economics convention in New York City on April 9. Helene Miner '29 and Marian Walbanke '29 also attended the convention. The meetings were held in the Hotel Commodore.

Mrs. J. A. Boys, of the department of foods and nutrition, and Miss Annette J. Warner, of the household arts department, go this term on their sabbatic leave. They are both going abroad.

Diseases and insects take an annual toll of one fifth of the possible crop yield in America.

COMPANIONATE MARRIAGE TRIED

It seems there has been a companionate marriage in the forestry schedule of courses. Heretofore, forestry 141, a four hour, second term course in wood technology, was given jointly by Professors Guise and Recknagel. Professor Recknagel handled the course from February until Easter and lectured on wood technology, while Professor Guise took the course from Easter until June and lectured on wood preservation. This union was mutually unsatisfactory and has been dissolved into two separate courses, forestry 140 a two hour course in wood preservation given by Professor Guise, and forestry 141 a three hour course in wood technology given by Professor Recknagel.

Baldwin and Rhode Island Greening apples pay best, and Dutchess, Hubbardson and Russet pay least.

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The purchasing power of cattle will continue to rise until about 1930.



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CAMPUS CHATS

AG-DOMECON COUNCIL

Many of us have been wondering just what the Ag-Domecon Council has been doing all year. We know it collected \$1.50 from a considerable portion of the students "on the top of the hill" and we read on page 122 of this issue that \$73.77 still remain. Is the council a flop? The answer is no. True, it has organized only one get-together. But it has proved an effective agency for collecting the money necessary to finance get-togethers, athletic shingles, and the like. Even more important, it has stirred to praiseworthy activity the Ag Association and the Domecon Club, which had been slumbering in recent years.

We have two suggestions to offer. One is that representatives of student activities on the council make their plans before the close of the school year in order that they may have an efficient force on hand to collect the fee next fall. The other is that most or all of the balance now on hand be divided between the Ag Association and the Foresters. Both of these groups are in debt because the students did not support their dances adequately last fall. Both need money for athletic shingles this spring. The other two recipients of council funds, the Domecon Club and THE COUNTRYMAN, fortunately are not in debt, nor do they maintain intercollege athletic teams. THE COUNTRYMAN gladly waives any claim to a share of the balance and we are sure that Domecon is with us. We hope, therefore, that the council will see fit to turn this balance to good use in order that the two groups who need money and deserve it may not be hampered needlessly.

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"

The Spring Flower Show will bring to Ithaca some of the finest blooms of this day. The show will give every one an opportunity to see these things of great beauty. But for the agricultural student it will do more than that—it will act as a card in the comparatively new and fascinating game of modern business—"educating the public." Exhibition flowers are nearly always better than those which are purchasable at the flower shops because the demand is for the less expensive material. The Spring Flower Show will let the University public know what flowers might be obtained if they were willing to pay for them, and ought to stimulate the sale of better flowers.

A BALANCED PROGRAM

The average Cornell ag student takes fifteen to eighteen credit hours of scholastic work a term, is engaged in one or perhaps two or three extra-curricular activities, earns a greater or less part of his college expenses, and has a small percentage of his time left for social uses. The scholastic work is one of, if not the principal reason for coming to Cornell; the outside activities broaden the student's point of view and develop his responsibility; the earning of expenses, if not always necessary, is usually wholly desirable, and the social uses of his time give a degree of refinement and polish which is of great value in future contacts and associations. Over-emphasis on one of these, even if it is scholastic work, to the neglect of others appears undesirable. Professors and instructors often assign so much work that there is insufficient time for all and consequently the studies suffer. They frequently fail to realize that theirs is not the only course taken by the students and

that there are equally large assignments in other courses. Forgetting the student's point of view, the instructing staff says to drop the outside activities and to concentrate on the academic work. But what is the use of acquiring knowledge at the expense of the equipment to use it? A student realizes that studies are important and the primary object of going to college, but he does not think that they are all important and the sole reason for attending college.

PI ALPHA XI

Pi Alpha Xi is a national honorary scholastic fraternity in floriculture whose purpose is "To promote high scholarship, to foster good fellowship among its members, to increase the efficiency of the profession, and to establish cordial relations among students, educators and professional florists." In the undergraduate body it elects only upperclassmen who are above the average in their scholastic work.

The society was founded here at Cornell by former Professor A. H. Nehrling and Professor E. A. White and ten other members of the department in the fall of 1923. In April of 1924 the Beta chapter was installed at the University of Illinois, and in May 1926 the Gamma chapter at Penn State.

The Alpha Chapter at Cornell now has sixty-five members, among whom are many leaders in the field of horticulture. Some of these men are L. H. Bailey; Arthur Herrington, manager of the New York Flower Show; S. S. Pennock, large wholesale florist; F. R. Pierson, leading rose grower; Max Schling, foremost retail florist; John Young, secretary of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists; Roy Wilcox, leading palm grower of California, and A. T. De La Mare, horticultural publisher.

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FEATURE PICTURES

YOU'VE all heard that story about the absent-minded prof. who was slated to introduce three speakers at a banquet. Afraid that he couldn't remember their names, he pinned them on a note inside his coat. Upon reaching the climax of his introductory speech, he pulled open his coat and introduced them as Hart, Schaffner & Marx. Well, that's not such a good story, but these three guys make good clothes.

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SENIORS GO SOUTH TO STUDY IN SOUTHERN PINE REGION

THE proposed Southern trip of the seniors in forestry is now on its way. Leaving Ithaca on March 28, most of the dozen who were going by boat to Charleston, South Carolina, drove to New York. About the same time, "Rudy" Spalteholz, "Petit" Pesez, "Fruit" Desforages, and "Claudius" Heit left in Rudy's Dodge for Charleston via the highways. The boat—the S. S. Cherokee—left New York on March 29, with the group under the watchful eye of Professor "Reck" Recknagel who was accompanied by his wife and son. The trip into sunny waters was merry with few cases of seasickness. Those going by boat were paired as follows: "Winnie" Parker and "Froggy" Pond; "Matty" Mattison and Carl Crane; "Johnny" Williams and "Homer" Caldwell; "Chuck" Abel and "Freddy" Simmons; "Joe" Moody and "Pooch" Ericson; "Bob" Ewart and "Stan" Yusk.

Reaching Charleston early the last day of March we met the amiable Mr. Cherry at whose camp at Witherbee we were to stay. Transferring our dunnage and persons to his yacht, we set forth up the Cooper River for about 45 miles. There we took a muddy and strangely misshapen mockery of a wagon road to the camp.

PROF. HOSMER SHOWS SLIDES; BILL WALLING TALKS TO CLUB

Professor Ralph S. Hosmer, chief of the department of forestry, showed a set of 70 colored lantern slides of forest conditions in the Hawaiian Islands, at an informal meeting of the Cornell Foresters on March 14. Professor Hosmer spoke of the

problems involved in establishing National Forests on the Islands and of the progress made. The greatest value of these National Forests is their use as protective watersheds to insure an adequate and regular supply of water for irrigating the sugar cane fields. In many places large concrete conduits and tunnels have been constructed to transport the water, in one case a distance of 70 miles. The colored slides gave a beautiful picture of the luxuriant, exotic growth in the dense jungle-like forests and also showed the craters and boiling lava of some of the volcanoes that are intermittently active.

Movies to be Shown Next Meeting

"Bill" W. H. Walling '27, who has worked for the Indian Forest Service on the Klamath Reserve in Oregon, for the past eight months, gave an enlightening discussion of his experiences with the Indian Forest Service. "Bill," who is officially a Senior Forest Ranger, did everything from scaling timber to fighting fire and building bridges. On March 15 "Bill" left to accompany Dr. Schenck's party of forestry students, who will study forest conditions in Europe. At the next meeting of the Cornell Foresters two films from the New York Telephone Company, entitled "The Land of the White Cedar" and "Pole Pushers of Puget Sound" will be shown through the kindness of "Bob" Zautner '27, former editor of THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN.

R. M. "Dick" Chase and W. S. "Bill" Jordan received their degrees of Bachelor of Science this February.

TEN FORESTRY SENIORS TAKE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

THE U. S. Forest Service, although paying proportionately low salaries, always serves as an excellent training ground for embryo foresters fresh from college. The civil service examinations, which lead to positions in the Forest Service, were held on March 7. Ten seniors and three graduate students, hoping, perhaps, eventually to fill the shoes that Col. Greeley, as chief of the U. S. Forest Service has filled so well, took this civil service examination. The seniors were: Claude Heit, Carl Crane, "Pooch" Ericson, "Chuck" Abell, Francis Davenport, "Nick" Carter, "Dick" Hilary, "Stan" Yusk, "Joe" Moody, and "Pez" Pesez; the grads were: "Ernie" Kolbe, "Pete" Reighter, and Austin Wilkins.

JOHNNIE WEIR FREEZES FEET

"Johnnie" Weir '27, who has been timber cruising in Canada, had a bit of bad luck on January 27. While working he fell into a creek, had to walk six miles to camp, and had both feet frozen when he arrived. His fellow workers nailed two toboggans together and hauled him 12 miles, when they met a team and wagon, which carried him 42 miles further on. At Flamand he took the train, via a baggage car, to Quebec, and thence by ambulance to the hospital. According to the last word received from "Johnnie," all the toes on his left foot have been amputated. His address is Jeffrey Hale's Hospital, Ward D, St. Cyrille Street, Quebec, Canada. Although he didn't say so, "Johnnie" would probably be mighty glad to hear from any of his old forestry pals.

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